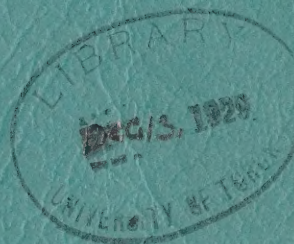


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*Immigration and Colonization,  
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BRITISH FAMILY  
SETTLEMENT  
IN  
NEW BRUNSWICK  
CANADA



Issued by  
Canadian Government Department of Immigration  
and Colonization

HONOURABLE ROBERT FORKE, Minister  
W. J. EGAN, Deputy Minister

1929







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BRITISH FAMILY  
SETTLEMENT  
IN  
NEW BRUNSWICK  
CANADA



Issued by  
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and Colonization

HONOURABLE ROBERT FORKE, Minister

W. J. EGAN, Deputy Minister

1929



## The Scheme in Outline

**Five Hundred Families** to be settled in five years on farms purchased by the New Brunswick Government, 100 families each year until the quota is completed.

**Financial Assistance:** The British Government will loan up to £300 per family for settlement purposes. No cash down payment is required from the British settler.

**Repayments:** Cost of land, improvements and equipment to be repaid in 25 equal annual instalments, with interest amortized at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The first regular payment is due two years from the thirty-first day of October next following the date on which the settler took up his farm.

**Supervisory Assistance:** The Land Settlement Branch of the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization will meet new settlers on arrival and supervise them after they are placed on their own farms.

**Personal Qualifications:** Industry, thrift and persistence, combined with physical, mental and moral fitness and capacity for hard manual work are essential.

**Employment:** Members of the family of working age must accept employment on outside farms or elsewhere to earn money when not employed on their own farms.

**Capital:** At least £25 available after arrival in Canada. From £50 to £100 capital is desirable.

**Reduced Fares:** The British and Dominion Governments, under an agreement with the steamship companies, provide reduced passage rates whereby the settler can travel to the Province of New Brunswick at a minimum cost.

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BRITISH FAMILY  
SETTLEMENT  
IN  
NEW BRUNSWICK  
CANADA

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## Farms of British Families Settled Under the New Brunswick Scheme



Alex. W. Reid from Invergordon, Ross-shire, has an attractive farm near Lower Millstream, Kings County. He has a good set of farm buildings, shown in the picture and he has improved his land by careful cultivation. He migrated in 1928 under the New Brunswick Scheme.



Farm home of Colin Cunningham at Aulac, N.B., with his cattle and sheep. He has been earning good money with his team, shown on the highway. A splendid farm. Mr. Cunningham is from Strathkinness, St. Andrews, Scotland, and migrated under the Scheme in 1928.

## Contents

	Page
New Brunswick Family Settlement Scheme.....	5
Principles Underlying Acceptance of Families.....	9
Type of Farm.....	11
New Brunswick's Resources.....	12
Marketing Facilities.....	14
Progress of Settlers Already Established.....	14



## New Brunswick Family Settlement

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IN 1927 an agreement was entered into between the Oversea Settlement Committee of the British Government, the Canadian Government and the Government of New Brunswick, under which it was proposed to settle five hundred British families on semi-improved farms in the province of New Brunswick in the following five years.

The Provincial Government buys the farms in settled and established districts and sells to the settler at actual cost, the amount repayable over a period of twenty-five (25) years, with interest commencing from date of settlement at 5 per cent amortized, the first payment beginning two years from the thirty-first day of October next following the date of the Agreement.

### *British Government Advances*

The British Government advances an amount not exceeding £300 for initial payment on farm and for stock and equipment. Ten per cent of the purchase price of the land and improvements is paid out of the British loan as the first payment.

All advances are expended at the discretion of the Land Settlement Branch of the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization from time to time as required and as the progress of the settler warrants.

The amounts so advanced are amortized on the same basis and under the same agreement as the arrangement for repayment of the purchase price of the farm to the Provincial Government.

The payments made by the settler from time to time are applied pro rata to the amounts owing to the British Government and the Government of New Brunswick.

The average cost of a farm with its live stock and equipment will be between three thousand and four thousand dollars (£600 to £800). Payments amortized in equal annual payments at 5 per cent interest amount to about seven pounds per annum for each hundred pounds advanced. The annual payment with respect to a maximum loan will therefore not exceed approximately three hundred and sixty dollars (about £72) a year, or not more than six pounds per month.

The British loan is intended primarily for the capital investment in farm equipment, machinery and live stock. The settler provides for his own seed, feed, fertilizer, taxes and fire insurance. These items must be provided every year as operating expenses and cannot be considered as capital investment to be repaid over the 25-year term.

Should, in any special case where the condition of the farm at time of settlement makes it necessary, advances be made for such purposes as fertilizer, etc., they are short term loans and are repayable out of the crop for which they were advanced and become due on the thirty-first October next following the advance.



Taxes in New Brunswick are usually low, generally on a £600 farm, not more than £8.

The wise settler will not borrow from the loan any more than he is obliged to.

Families will be established on farms immediately on their arrival in Canada, and must be competent to commence such farming operations as may be necessary on arrival at the farm.

### *Employment*

The adult male members will be expected to acquire local farm experience when their duties on the home farm permit them to be away, and the provincial authorities as well as officials of the Land Settlement Branch will extend assistance to applicants in finding employment on farms or elsewhere. They cannot expect large wages at first while so employed as they will be unfamiliar with Canadian methods.

The head of the family must be prepared for the first few years of settlement to take full advantage of all opportunities for outside work such as road-work and work in the lumber camps and mills. He must be prepared and willing to undertake any type of outside work that offers while his own farm is being developed into a productive holding, and establish a reputation for being a good worker.

While the male members are away working, their wives and daughters will be expected to look after pigs, cows and poultry, and to have a garden which will supply the family needs. The girls of working age are expected to engage in household work in the vicinity.

### *Supervision*

The Canadian Government, through its officials in the British Isles, approves the acceptance of the settlers. The Canadian Government co-operates through its Land Settlement officials with officers of the New Brunswick Government in the selection of the farms and determines the settlement of each family on its particular farm, meets the families on their arrival and helps them choose necessary stock and implements. They advise settlers in their farm operations until they become fully established. The family should be prepared to follow the advice of the supervisors, as they are experienced in local conditions.

### *Who May Apply*

No family can be accepted under this scheme unless all its members are physically and mentally sound. They must also be industrious and thrifty. It is very desirable that the settler and his wife should have had previous farm experience. It must be understood that those with limited experience will be faced with special difficulties. No family should apply under the scheme unless all its members are prepared to work hard, and to live as simply as possible until they are thoroughly established.



### *Physical Fitness*

Farm life necessarily means hard manual labour, long hours, and a variety of daily tasks. The settler must therefore be in good state of bodily health and accustomed to manual and muscular work. The physical fitness of the wife to carry on all the duties of a farm wife is equally essential. If the family have the required physical basis and stamina, the daily work is not a bother to them and brings its own rewards. If they are under-equipped physically for ordinary farm labour they will become burdened with many problems.

### *Personal Capital*

Families pay their own railway fares to the port of sailing, and defray their own incidental expenses for meals, etc., from the port of landing in Canada to their final destination.

It is essential that each family should possess sufficient funds to leave them with at least £25 on arriving at their final destination, after meeting the expenses mentioned above, but £50 to £100 capital is greatly to be desired.

This money will be required in order to furnish the home, and to provide stoves, food, clothing, household utensils, etc., until such time as the family becomes self-supporting.

Families with very little capital can only succeed by exercising great determination and energy, and doing without many comforts for a year or two which their Canadian neighbours who have been years developing their farms have.

### *Date of Arrival*

Settlers approved under this Scheme must arrive in New Brunswick in April and May.

### *The Opportunity*

Settlers under this Scheme should be able to repay their debts, and become independent farmers if they work hard, live simply and exercise the strictest economy. They will have a great advantage over those who settled in Canada years ago under pioneering conditions. They go to settled communities where roads, schools and towns have been built up. The farms will be fenced, the buildings erected and a part of the farms ready for cultivation. They will, therefore, avoid many of the difficulties of a pioneer life.





The farm of Mr. John Wilson, near Woodstock. *Upper*—Mr. Wilson with his horses and cattle on the intervale land, with the Saint John river in the background. *Centre*—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. *Lower*—Mrs. Wilson tending her cows. This is particularly fine pasture, being covered during the spring freshets with the waters of the river.



# PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING ACCEPTANCE OF FAMILIES

Several basic principles must determine the acceptance of settlers under this Scheme. Realizing that it is not in the interests of the settler nor of Canada to enlist a family not likely to be satisfied, the interviewing officer scrutinizes the qualifications of each applicant with care, thoroughly to appraise his fitness for the task ahead, his mental attitude towards work and meeting his financial obligations, his physical equipment to accomplish the heavy labour involved and his willingness to adapt himself to circumstances as he finds them.

## *Thrift*

The first qualification required of the applicant is *thrift*. Without this and the strictest regard for economy no settler will be able to succeed. Neither experience nor capital will make of the improvident family desirable settlers under this Scheme.

## *Will to Work*

The second indispensable quality is the *will to work*. It is essential that the settler, if he hopes to succeed and make a living for his family, must be constantly on the job. The lazy farmer has no place in this project, nor has the "gentleman" farmer who aspires to hire others to do the work.

## *Responsibility of the Wife*

Still another, perhaps more than a fifty per cent factor in the success of families under the Scheme is the *attitude of the wife*. She should be physically fit and experienced in farm work. This is even more important than the husband's farm experience. She must be able to milk cows, feed hogs and poultry, keep a garden and attend to her household duties. Above all, she must be prepared to stay alone with the children when the husband is away working and must be content to be isolated from friends until she has made her own social connection. In many cases the wife has been the conspicuous success because she has been satisfied to share the disappointments as well as the joys of farm life. She has written to her friends in the Old Land enthusiastic letters urging them to embrace the opportunity of settlement in Canada.

The Department has had cases where the family have not had to draw upon a single dollar of the husband's wages, because his wife, through her own efforts on the farm, with her cows, chickens, pigs and garden, has produced the food supplies for all, leaving the husband's wages available for the development of the farm or the purchase of additional live stock. There is absolutely no doubt of success in such cases, and these are the families which are writing the most whole-hearted letters back home.

## *Self-Reliance*

While the Family Settlement Scheme is very generous towards the intending migrant, it must be clearly understood that the applicant has important financial obligations to assume and that the Governments with whose assistance he proposes to go to Canada cannot automatically ensure success, because that depends on the settler himself. Before deciding to go under the Scheme the settler should be sure that he understands all the conditions concerning it, the money he must have to ensure that his family will not suffer want and priva-



Scene on the farm of Robert Grant at Cape Spear, Westmorland County. There are 150 acres. He is from Majestor Farm, Inverkip, Scotland.

tion while the farm is being brought into a state of fertility, his willingness and physical fitness for hard manual labour and to assume at once the obligations of a full Canadian citizen.

Families should understand that harmonious domestic relations are essential. If there has been discord and disagreement in the family, if the husband and wife do not get on together, this is sure to be intensified under the difficulties and strangeness of early settlement and will in most cases result in the failure of the family. All members of the family, including the elder children of working age, must give their support and their wages and loyally do their part to see the venture through to a successful establishment.



Three-horse team and some of the cattle on the farm of George G. Blackburn near Sackville. This is a 225-acre farm which offers splendid possibilities. He migrated under the Scheme in 1928 from 68 Harvey Road, Meir, Longton, Staffordshire.



### *The Home Ideal*

Canada abounds with the histories of British settlers who came as immigrants and reached positions of affluence and prominence. On the other hand, British newspapers from time to time receive letters from people telling of disappointment or failure. Both of these experiences are exceptional. The experience of the average settler is one of average success of which little or nothing is heard in the newspapers. The average settler cannot expect fortune nor should the earnest Britisher be deterred by the stories of the men who fail to fit in. The average settler migrated because he was at the end of the road in the Old Land and the future held little of promise for him or his children. The average settler will not rise to affluence nor will he sink out of sight in misfortune and penury. He will, however, have an opportunity which he does not possess at home of bringing up his family in healthy open-air surroundings where they will have a chance of starting out in life with greater advantages than he himself possessed. The most desirable families are those who are home builders and have the home ideal and not the illusion of becoming rapidly wealthy.

## TYPE OF FARM

For the purposes of the New Brunswick Family Settlement Scheme the type of farm generally available is suitable for the growing of crops such as grain, hay and roots, and the raising of live stock, poultry and the farm garden. Practically all grain that is grown is fed to live stock and converted into revenue through the sale of dairy and poultry products, beef, mutton or pork. These farms vary in size from 100 to 200 acres with from 30 to 70 acres under cultivation. In some cases by clearing additional land, a greater area may be brought under cultivation. They are in old established districts, not more than ten miles from a railway, with schools, churches and markets within reasonable distance though occasionally schools may be three miles away. Farm houses are of the usual wooden construction, of from four to eight rooms, with ample barns and other outbuildings. They will afford reasonable shelter and comfort but will not generally be elaborate or extensive. Some of the houses may require papering, painting or other redecorating, and fences may in some cases need repairing. The families are expected to do minor repairs of this sort themselves.

The prices of these farms are low, the majority of them from £400 to £600 with a maximum of £800, depending on location and the condition in which they were left by previous owners. Often the previous owner has failed to keep his land free from weeds or to apply fertilizers; in other cases the drainage has become defective. They have, however, for such reasons the advantage of cheapness in price, but all the farms of this class may be converted, by sound farming methods, into profitable going concerns.

The fully equipped, thrifty and industrious man, with experience and the application of right methods, will be able to bring the soil back to a proper state of cultivation. It cannot be expected that the farm will yield large returns at once, and the new settler must be prepared to accept work with other farmers, or in other employment, while he is bringing his land back to a reasonable degree of fertility.

Under this Scheme, for the most part, mixed farming will be carried on and the main sources of revenue will be from the sale of stock and dairy products. Opportunities may be afforded in some sections to raise vegetables and small fruits for sale to the canneries. In some cases potatoes will be an important side-line of the farm production.

## NEW BRUNSWICK'S RESOURCES

New Brunswick is one of the Maritime Provinces of Canada which are nearer to the British Isles than any other part of the Dominion. It has a coast-line of about 600 miles. Its principal port is Saint John, situated on the Bay of Fundy at the mouth of the Saint John River. The area of the Province is 27,985 square miles, almost as large as Ireland, and the population about 407,000. The Province lies north and west of Nova Scotia off the east coast and separated by Northumberland Strait is the Province of Prince Edward Island. To the north lies a portion of the Province of Quebec.

### *Climate*

The climate of New Brunswick is delightful. The summers are moderately warm, and the winters cold and bracing. The average hours of sunshine is high. Rainfall is usually ample and well distributed. Water is pure and abundant.

### *Opportunities for Settlement*

Much of New Brunswick is covered with heavy timber and one of the most profitable of its industries is lumbering, with huge pulp mills located on some of the great waterfalls. Fishing also is carried on extensively. The landscape generally is rolling and in many localities, particularly in the valleys of the Saint John and Kennebecasis rivers the scenery is of rare beauty.

Mixed farming is practised generally throughout the Province, though in some districts, such as the counties of Victoria and Carleton, the staple crop is potatoes. In the Saint John Valley and the districts surrounding Moncton and St. Stephen apple orchards abound. The fruit is of high quality and commands good prices in the markets of the Province. Strawberries and other small fruits also are successfully grown in some districts. Dairying and stock raising yield good profits to the prudent and industrious farmer. Hogs, sheep and poultry also are successfully raised. Over half a million acres are devoted to hay and clover crops.

The extensive lumbering interests of the Province afford exceptional opportunities to farmers, many of whom go into the woods for winter employment.

There is an abundance of fuel. In most cases farmers cut their fuel supplies from the woodlot on the farm.

The great industrial development of the United States during the latter part of the nineteenth century drew heavily upon the population of New Brunswick and the other Maritime Provinces, and by the time that movement began to subside, the free lands of Western Canada presented another great attraction, particularly to the young men. The outcome of these conditions, however, is very favourable to new settlers coming to the Province to-day, as it has left available for them cheap lands convenient to good markets. Under almost any other circumstances, these lands would long ago have been bought up and would now be held at prices far beyond the reach of the settler of moderate means.



## PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING ACCEPTANCE



The Morgan Walters family migrated from Regium House, Cross Hands, Carmarthenshire, Wales, in the spring of 1929. There are 15 children, most of whom are helping to develop the farm home. *Upper*—Mr. Walters with his team. *Centre*—One of the boys helping his father to put oats in the barn. *Lower*—Mr. and Mrs. Walters with 10 of their 15 children all of whom are delighted with Canada.

## MARKETING FACILITIES

Throughout the province the farmers are making good progress in organizing to market their produce at a minimum of expense. A system of co-operative dairying is being developed, with 4,156 patrons supplying milk to 17 cheese factories and 22 creameries. In 1927 the produce from these plants was valued at £230,000. The New Brunswick Agricultural United bought for distribution to 57 agricultural societies 6,527 tons of chemical fertilizer on which it rebated to purchasers nearly £3,600. The Maritime Livestock Board, Inc., was organized to encourage the production of live stock and to give assistance in marketing. It had 33 clubs in New Brunswick in 1927, participating in the selling of wool as conducted through the New Brunswick Sheep Breeders Association and the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Toronto. The Maritime Co-operative Egg and Poultry Exchange has 1,200 contributing members in New Brunswick. The Poultry Producers of New Brunswick, Inc., conducts record of performance work and handles poultry supplies. The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association, Inc., buys orchard supplies for farmers. A Bee Keeper's Association purchases supplies and assists members in marketing. The New Brunswick Seed Potato Growers' Association functions for the marketing of certified disease-free potatoes.

## PROGRESS OF SETTLERS ALREADY ESTABLISHED

Under the New Brunswick Family Settlement Scheme 200 families, comprising 1,207 souls, have come to Canada in two years. Another hundred will come out in 1930 and 100 each year following until the quota of 500 families is complete.

The first hundred settlers came out in what proved to be a bad year for the potato industry in the province, but as settlers under the various schemes of State-aided emigration are urged to diversify their farming operations as much as possible, not depending on any one crop, as many of the big farmers of some sections, chiefly in Carleton county, do, most of the settlers under the Family Scheme came through in good shape. They planted carefully this year (1929) according to their means to buy fertilizer, and are being rewarded with prices that will give them a handsome profit.

But the main dependence of the British settlers will continue to be on their live stock. Their first need is a cow or two which the settler purchases himself or secures out of the advance for stock and equipment supplied by the British Government. As the settler begins to adjust himself to the changed situation more cows are bought, either from the loan as required or from private funds. In one case, that of a 1928 settler, he will winter 40 head of young stock, some of which he bought from the sale of his cream and some from the small surplus of capital he brought with him.

Of the 200 families who arrived in the two years since the inception of the Scheme, a total of nine have failed to become satisfactorily established under the Scheme. Two of them returned to the Old Country. The others have turned their attention to activities other than farming. One family gave up because of domestic difficulties. In another case, the settler's wife refused to stay on the farm while her husband was away at work; as there was the necessity for him to earn money outside in the off-season to provide subsistence he was



compelled to be away from home part of the time. Of the nine families, five had entered into an agreement to purchase their properties, but found that they were unfitted to carry out their agreements.

A review of the settlement of the past two years, in the sections of New Brunswick which have absorbed the greatest number of these British families, leads to the undoubted conclusion that most of them have made a satisfactory start and will succeed. The percentage of probable failures is extremely small. One of the chief factors in their progress is the low cost of the farms bought and the small capital expenditure needed for the start. Other factors are: availability of markets, the favourable terms of repayment and the ability of the individuals not needed on the farm to secure outside employment. One settler did all his own farm work and earned £80 with his team on the roads. The New Brunswick Government has embarked on a large program of road development which covers every part of the province and this will continue for years. This road work enables many settlers in the first year or two, to help with their expenses until such time as they have had an opportunity to develop the land.

### *A Fine Chance and I Intend to Make Good*

One of the most promising of the 1929 settlers in the Woodstock area is Thomas H. White, who migrated in May from Boston, Lincolnshire. His holding comprises 125 acres, with a fair area of intervale land, that is, land covered during the spring freshets with the waters of the St. John river and consequently excellent grazing during the whole of the summer season. Mr. White is



Mr. Thomas H. White's barn on his farm at Woodstock, N.B. The family came from Boston, Lincolnshire, in the spring of 1929.

full of energy and resourcefulness. As soon as possible after his arrival he got in a fair acreage of potatoes, buckwheat, beans, turnips and oats on spring ploughing and the results were excellent. Besides the live stock furnished him out of the British Government advance, he acquired four cows, some pigs and poultry. This is what he says after his first season:—

"I am very well satisfied and my wife is too. The Government has given me a fine chance and I intend to make good. From the way things have gone this year I know I shall. I am well satisfied with Canada, I have worked hard and have been well repaid for my labours".



Mr. White pulling his crop of beans.

Mr. White continued to say that besides the work on his own farm he had done 15 days on the roads, helped a neighbour to put in 60 acres of hay and did some wood-hauling. Although his crop was not all in on the day of the visit he had begun his fall ploughing, doing three acres and making a clean job of it. "My wife is as contented as a robin. She says she wouldn't go back for anything". He added that some people undoubtedly came out with the expectation that they were getting something for nothing. He had no such illusions. He had worked hard for what he got and he believed that people of the sort he mentioned were the ones who would become dissatisfied with the Scheme.

### *Delighted With Their New Farm Home*

Close by the White place is the farm of John Wilson who came out in May, 1929, with his wife, two boys and one girl. One boy is over 15 years of age and is working out. The other two children are at school. The farm is 125 acres with a piece of intervale land which affords rich pasture for the three cows and two calves. Besides being a good piece of land for farm purposes, it is like White's, pleasing to the eye. It slopes gently to the river and has a fine set of buildings. When seen Mrs. Wilson was tending the cows, as the intervale is not fenced, and the Wilson and White cows run together, each family taking their turn in tending them.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, who are from Dysart, Fifeshire, are more than pleased with their farm and are determined to succeed on it. There seems to be no doubt on that score, as they have turned in with a will, and on their present showing, should make good.

### *Winter, With Its Sunshine, Has No Terrors*

Another attractive farm home not far from Woodstock is that of Harry Brown, who had a small holding at Chartham, near Canterbury, Kent, until the spring of 1928, when he migrated under the New Brunswick Scheme. The land is all cleared, except for a small piece of wood at the back, and it slopes gently from the centre both ways. Mr. Brown has painted the house, built some fencing, repaired the barn and stables, and when seen, was busy ploughing





*Upper*—Comfortable home of Mr. Harry Brown, near Woodstock. The Browns are from Chartham, Kent—and migrated in 1928. *Centre*—Mr. Brown's boy and his Jersey calf which he exhibited at Woodstock fair. *Lower*—Mr. Brown making a good job of plowing.

at the back and making a good job of it. His two acres of potatoes were ready for digging. At the market price he had \$600 (£120) in sight for his potatoes alone.

Of the four children, the eldest, a boy of 15, had been working out. He and his father did all the harvesting. The boy proudly exhibited a four-months-old Jersey calf which he had entered at the Woodstock Fair. The lad himself won second place for leading and the calf was placed fourth.

Mrs. Brown, whose house was orderly and clean, said her impressions of the country were distinctly favourable. She had not minded the winter at all. The sunshine was glorious and the cold not severe. "I shouldn't like to go back to England for years," she said.

Mr. Brown thoroughly appreciates his obligations. His farm, though cheaply bought, is well situated and needing only the application of hard work and good farming methods to bring it up to a high state of fertility. In Mr. Brown and his wife the district has acquired a valuable asset. They assumed their full citizen duties immediately on arrival, and as a consequence are particularly popular in the district.

### *Welsh Family of Fifteen*

#### *Children Away to Good Start*

One of the largest families emigrating to Canada under the Scheme is that of Morgan Walters, from Regium House, Cross Hands, Carmarthenshire, Wales. His family of fifteen robust and good-looking boys and girls, however, needed room for expansion and the New Brunswick Family Scheme was accepted as a means to that end. The Scheme having accepted them as promising material for canadianization, passages for the seventeen were applied for. At the last moment, on account of illness, one of the smallest of the children was left in Liverpool and an elder brother stayed over with him. They went on later.

The farm comprises 125 acres six miles from Woodstock. This year Mr. Walters put in eight acres of oats and four of potatoes, besides which he cut 40 tons of hay. The stock consists of two horses, four milking cows, four pigs and sixty poultry. He also has nine hives of bees. Besides growing enough for the large family most of whom are yet too young to earn, he will have produce to the value of \$800 (£160) to sell. Considering the lateness of their arrival they have an exceedingly good crop and have every reason to be content with their surroundings. Two of the girls are employed in the Woodstock Hospital and one is a student nurse there. Two boys are in Fredericton and a couple of the boys are working out near home.

This is as promising a family as any of the fine types visited in the Woodstock area. The boys are robust and eager, the girls just as willing to add to the family pool of earnings. They are all musically inclined and are taking a prominent part in the social life of the community, a large proportion of which is Welsh. Three or four of the adjacent farms are occupied by families who have come out under the New Brunswick Scheme or under the Federal British Family Scheme which is a similar project.



### *Secret of Success, Contentment and Hard Work*

Another interesting Welsh family of the community is that of H. H. Jones who enlisted under the Federal Family Scheme in 1927. He had no capital but abundant industry and resource, besides a large family—among them three husky young men who have worked out steadily when the home demands have not been too urgent.

Jones has weathered three years, one of which was not a good year agriculturally, and has managed to keep his bills all paid. This year he is in excellent shape so far as repayments are concerned. A big improvement has been effected in his foundation stock. He has now seven head of milking cows, with calves.

When visited Mr. Jones and his three eldest boys were digging and hauling potatoes of which he has four and a half acres, running about 100 barrels to the acre. At \$3 (12s.) a barrel, the crop was expected to yield \$1,200 (£240). Another source of revenue is the sale of cream and pigs, while he has twelve ewes and some poultry.



The family of H. H. Jones mentioned in the accompanying context. He has three strapping sons who are helping him with the fall work and will then find employment elsewhere.

The secret of success here is hard work, in which all the grown-up members of the family are willing to participate. They are contented and happy. Mrs. Jones finds keen enjoyment in her household duties and the care of her large family; and in the community she and her husband are leaders. They organized a Sunday school in their own house, with the newly-settled Welsh families and the children of Canadian settlers attending. Mr. Jones is superintendent. On Sundays it is a common thing to see ten to fifteen cars parked in the farmyard while the school is going on.

*Improving Farm and  
Keeping All Bills Paid*

Steady and satisfactory progress has been made by Andrew Forret, from Victoria Road, Kirkcaldy, Scotland, since he went to Canada in the spring of 1928. With his wife and four children, two boys, 14 and 8, and two girls, 12

and 6, he took over a farm at St. Martin's, Saint John County. There are 220 acres with 40 under cultivation. The buildings were in particularly bad condition. In spite of this fact and the further fact that the land was not producing properly, Forret said he was satisfied and went to work immediately. He completely rebuilt his henhouse, shingled one side of the roof of the home and one side of the barn roof.

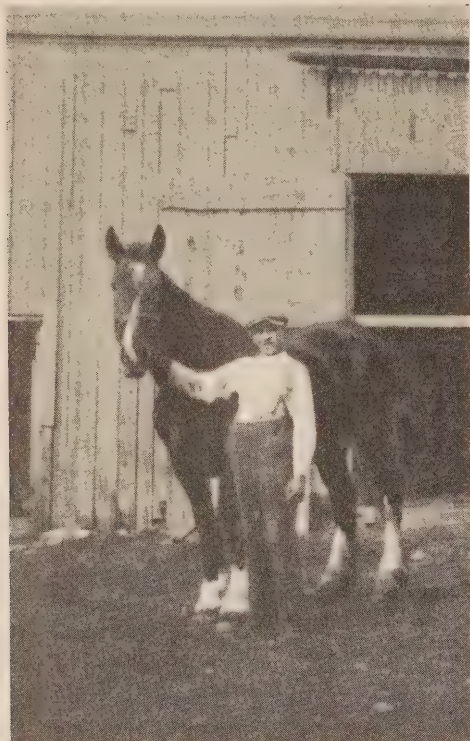
The Forrets had only a fair crop the first year, but set out half an acre of strawberries and ploughed the land for next year's crop. Mr. Forret, with his eldest boy, went into the woods for the winter. Mrs. Forret and the younger children stayed at home and had an income of \$10 (£2) a week from 53 pullets and three Jersey cows. This was sufficient to pay living expenses, and the wages of Mr. Forret and the boy went for additional furniture and fertilizer for 1929.

This year (1929) they had an excellent crop and have set out another acre of strawberries. They now have 100 pullets ready to go into the laying pens, four pigs, one of which will be kept as a brood sow, and have raised three Jersey heifers which will be producing next year.

The family is one of the best that has come out under the Family Scheme. They have no outside bills, have paid their taxes in full and have the cash for their 1929 payment on the due date.

*Will Come Out Ahead  
With Four Acres of Potatoes*

J. F. Stuart, who went from London in 1928, was able to keep out of debt although that year was the hardest on record so far as the chief merchantable commodity of the district is concerned. There was a huge crop of potatoes, but the price fell so low that the balance of profit for the grower was wiped out. But Stuart worked hard and managed to save enough for his fertilizer this year. He



Andrew Forret, a Scotch settler at St. Martin's, St. John County, has done wonders with a run-down farm and is accounted one of the best settlers under the New Brunswick Scheme. His former home was Kirkcaldy, Scotland.



put in four acres and will be in splendid financial shape when the returns from his product are all in. Though his children are small his wife is very capable and a good worker and she is a big help to the settler.

The interior of the house has been improved by their own labours and he has made a fine start with his fall ploughing. Nothing that can be foreseen now stands in the way of success and the family are viewing the future with satisfaction.

### *Pleased With Chance Presented by Scheme*

From Tamworth, Warwickshire, Tom Shakespeare went to the Woodstock district in the spring of 1929. He has an A1 farm, and by hard work and constant attention to his interests he has made a splendid start. Mr. Shakespeare has a sturdy team and he started in at once putting in a field of two acres of



Tom Shakespeare, from Tamworth, Warwickshire, has a good farm near Woodstock and believes he has a splendid opportunity to make good. Here he is with his fine team.

potatoes, some wheat, oats, barley and buckwheat. Stock includes two cows, five calves, nine sheep and four pigs, some of which are ready to turn off. Mr. Shakespeare said he liked the work and he was satisfied that he had an excellent opportunity, which had been opened to him through the Family Scheme.

### *Worked Early and Late to Get Start This Year*

Giving every evidence that he will succeed, Thomas Neill, from Portadown, Armagh County, Ireland, is satisfactorily located on 125 acres of land near Woodstock. He migrated in the spring of 1929 with his wife, three boys and four girls. The boys are all able to work. Two were found in the oatfield pitching sheaves on the wagon, while another, aged 15, has had employment on a neighbour's farm. Of the 125 acres, 25 is in bush.

Although arriving after many farmers had finished sowing, Mr. Neill worked early and late plowing and putting in crops which yielded abundantly, and he

## BRITISH FAMILY SETTLEMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK

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The family of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Neill from Portadown, County Armagh, Ireland. One of the most progressive and satisfied settlers in the Woodstock area.

faces the winter well supplied with feed for his stock. Few families have shown greater ability to fit into a new situation. Both Mr. and Mrs. Neill are warmly disposed towards the district and had not a single cause for dissatisfaction except that time had not permitted to put in more potatoes, which promise such satisfactory returns. The Neills have created an extremely favourable impression in the district.



Thomas Neill's two fine young lads are a great help in getting in the crop.



*Too Late to Put in Crop,  
Works on Road Construction*

Although he migrated late in 1929, too late to put in a crop, Richard Jones, whose Old Country address was Llandyssul, Cardiganshire, Wales, has given evidence that he will likely succeed. He was placed on 220 acres near Fairfield, Saint John District, with 50 acres cleared. His eldest boy and himself worked on road construction for two months while his wife and the girls looked after the home interests. The stock consists of four cows, five heifer calves, two horses, chickens and geese, all in good condition.



Richard Jones, a Welsh settler from Llandyssul, Cardiganshire, settled at Fairfield, has taken hold with a will and should prove a success.



Mr. Jones' fine calves.

"We're quite at home here," Mrs. Jones said, "and we have good neighbours who have shown us every consideration. We like the farm and the district and believe we shall succeed."

Mr. Jones proposes to plow 20 acres for oats and in the winter the boy, who is 18, will take the team into the woods. They are all good workers, of a type that will accept suggestions from the Supervisor and others who know the country better, and are disposed to get along with what they have rather than go into debt. Two of the four girls are of an age to work and should have no difficulty finding employment if they can be spared off the farm.

From the beginning this family have fitted into the life of the community and are extremely popular, which is usually the case with an industrious family who have faith in themselves.

### *No Time to be Homesick*

A recent settler in the Sackville district is Martin Rowe, who went from Elim Lodge, Lydford, Devon. The family consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Rowe and five small children, the eldest being eleven, came out in May, 1929, and were



placed on 190 acres. This is an ideal stock proposition. Starting with four cows, two horses, some pigs and poultry, Mr. Rowe commenced to develop a herd of pure bred Jerseys. He is sending cream to Amherst. He took 35 to 40 tons of hay off the land and also had time to put in four acres of oats, one acre of potatoes, two acres of turnips and a mixed garden.

Mrs. Rowe is of a happy disposition and has not time to get homesick or lonesome. "They cannot realize what I have told my friends at home is true," she stated to the interviewer. It seemed almost too good to be true. She had been writing letters to her friends in which she spoke in enthusiastic terms of her situation in Canada, of the farm and of the district. She said the cows were averaging \$10 (£2) a month each.

Martin Rowe came out this year from Lydford, Devon, and has an ideal stock proposition. Mrs. Rowe says her friends at home can't believe the good news she sends of her progress.

Mr. Rowe was at work helping a neighbour and was not seen, but the report of the Supervisor is that he also is a good worker and that the family are fitting in well. Mr. Rowe proposes to break 20 acres of upland during the fall. He is a good sheep man and if he had the time could make considerable extra money at shearing as his services have been much in demand in the neighbourhood. He and Mrs. Rowe are also active in the life of the community.

The letters that British settlers write home have a great influence on the individual who is hesitating about migrating. In this connection the wife of



## PROGRESS OF SETTLERS



John Thomson's farm in Westmorland County. He is from Hightae, by Lockerbie, Scotland. *Upper*—Mr. Thomson's house. *Centre*—View of the farm. *Lower*—Mr. and Mrs. Thomson cutting oats. The mower is without binder, and Mrs. Thomson follows, tying the oats into sheaves. Both are great workers and are rapidly getting the farm into a good state of fertility.

one of the British family settlers at Cape Spear, near Cape Tormentine, had written to her father letters of such a character, so full of optimism, that he began to be dubious of the real condition of the family in Canada. He feared that conditions were not as good as they were painted and that his daughter was attempting to conceal some unpleasant news. To make sure that all was going well, he came out to Canada, gave his daughter a surprise and found to his great joy that the situation was quite as satisfactory as had been pictured. He remained in Canada for a time and then returned to his home, but just before he went he said to a Land Settlement official: "If I go home and tell them what I have seen, Mon, they wouldna believe me."

***Binds Grain by Hand  
Rather Than Run Into Debt***

Near Hall's Hill, Westmorland County, lives John Thomson, a settler under the Federal British Family Scheme, who is in his third year in the country. This is a canny Scotchman who cannot be persuaded to purchase labour-saving machinery until he is in a position to pay for it outright and while he is able to do his work with his own hands.

With his wife he was cutting a patch of oats. The machine was a mower without binder attachment. He has improvised a wooden carrier which was attached to the cutting bar of the machine. With the reins in his left hand and a rake in his right hand, he drew off the cut grain in bunches while his wife followed and tied the grain into sheaves. Both were very pleased with the farm and the country. They have two boys working on the roads and one girl and a boy at school. With four cows he proposes to buy no more, but will raise his own stock and then sell the cows he secured through the Government loan, thus paying off the stock loan. From the woodlot he took off £80 worth of timber last year and there is another lot worth £100 ready for the axe.

***Wins Through in Spite of Illness***

David Fowler, his wife and four boys and four girls, are making a distinct success at Upper Dorchester, Westmorland County. They migrated to Canada in 1928 from Meldrum's Mill Cottage, Bowershall, Dunfermline.



This pictures two of Mr. Fowler's young helpers hauling in a load of peas and vetches to supplement the fall feed.



## PROGRESS OF SETTLERS

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The farm is well suited for mixed farming and dairying. It has a large house, barns, henhouse, granary and implement shed adjoining, all in fair condition. This year Mr. Fowler plowed 30 acres and put in four acres of wheat for the family use. His stock consists of two horses, eight cows, four yearling heifers, two two-year-old steers, ready for the butcher, seven calves and some poultry.



David Fowler has one of the best farms in the Upper Dorchester District, and is making a distinct success of it. Mr. Fowler earned £80 away from his own farm during the past summer. He went from Bowershall, Dunfermline.

During this past year the settler and two of his boys have taken every opportunity to work outside. Mr. Fowler, himself, earned \$400 (£80) this summer doing carpenter work and on the road. This work was only accepted when the home work was not pressing.

Mrs. Fowler had been ill for some months but is quite recovered and is very cheerful. She is selling cream, her cheque amounting to about £6 a month. Both are industrious and thrifty and their steady progress is assured.

### *Berwick Man Gets Good Start in First Year*

Although he went to Canada in May of 1929, William Richardson, formerly of Birnie, Knowes, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire, has given splendid evidence of his determination to make good. The house sets in the middle of the 100 acres of gently rolling land and commands a fine view of the country for miles around. There are 25 acres of bush land and 10 acres of marsh.

Mr. Richardson had just come in from the marsh where he had been coiling hay and he exhibited his splendid team of horses with pardonable pride. He and his wife and the small kiddies as well are all delighted with the farm, their team and their cows. Mr. Richardson began soon after his arrival to put things in shape and to plan for future crops. He put out 1,000 strawberry

## BRITISH FAMILY SETTLEMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK

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plants and did some ditching and draining in the marsh land. His crop, consisting of five acres of oats, one acre of potatoes, one acre of turnips, and one of buckwheat besides a vegetable garden, all turned out well. The farm was purchased at a bargain for Mr. Richardson and he and his wife feel that they are well on the road to success.



William Richardson, from Cockburnspath, Berwickshire, has a home with picturesque surroundings. He migrated in 1929.



Mr. Richardson's fine team. His family are all small, but he is a worker himself and will succeed.



*Letters to Home People*  
*Please Prospective Migrants*

Two miles from Sackville is the farm of George Abram from Hopperton, Knaresborough, Yorkshire. He has 50 acres which include 20 acres of marsh. The buildings are in good condition.

The writer visited this family a year ago after their first summer in the country. They were then hopeful of success.

To-day, they are enthusiastic over their place. Although there have been some disappointments, which must come to anyone on the land, on the whole they have had another successful year. They have greatly improved the house by lining it and completing the attic. They have increased their stock to two horses, six cows, two yearling heifers, four calves, two pigs and some poultry.

Mrs. Abram sells about 225 pounds of cream a month,, besides, whole milk to a neighbouring camp and to customers in town. Their oldest boy, now 14, does odd jobs around the place and is a great help, also a girl is able to help.

Mrs. Abram did not think the winter was much colder here than in England; it was a little colder on odd days, but generally the climate was to her liking. She had been in communication with some friends in England whom she wishes to induce to come to Canada. Another prospective settler had liked the tone of her letters and had been making inquiries as to the possibilities of settlement.

At the time of the visit, Mr. Abram was on the marsh cutting hay, and Mrs. Abram was busy making butter for the family use. Whenever possible, Mr. Abram has gone on the highways with his team.

Both these settlers are active, strong and willing to work. Their attitude towards the country and towards their farm is such that there seems to be no question as to their ability to make good.



Mrs. George Abram and her dahlias. She is enthusiastic over her place near Sackville. The family went from Hopperton, Knaresborough, Yorkshire.

*Co-operation, Thrift,  
Good Management Here*

Ernest T. Gubb, who migrated in 1928, from Pulshore, Langtree, Torrington, Devonshire, and was placed on a farm of 110 acres at Upper Dorchester,



The E. T. Gubb family at Upper Dorchester is accounted one of the surest successes in the district. The Gubbs migrated from Torrington, Devonshire, 1928.

is making a real effort and is counted one of the surest successes in the district. He embraces every opportunity to add to the available store of ready money by going out and accepting work when he can be spared from the farm. Last winter he earned \$200 (£40) with his team in the woods. This summer he has earned \$125 (£25) working on the highway. His eldest son is 17, and, of course, of great help, and his wife, who was experienced in farm work before coming to Canada, assists matters a lot by her splendid management in the home.

A visit from the Field Supervisor this year is noted in the record. This official writes:—

"It is a real pleasure to visit the Gubb family. Everything is always alright. The home is clean and beautifully managed, no waste, every bit of work done."



Some of Mr. Gubb's herd.



And more to the same effect, testifying to the assistance that Mrs. Gubb renders. She also assists with outdoor work. Last spring the family planted 3,000 strawberry plants, increased their flock of poultry and their herd of cows. The year's wood supply is neatly piled in the yard.

Here are seen perfect co-operation, splendid management and thrift, all of which combine to make the position of these settlers so promising. There are 40 acres of tillable land on this farm, on which were grown oats, turnips and potatoes. The live stock to date consists of eight cows, four yearling heifers, four calves, two horses, two pigs, with some chickens and ducks.

Mrs. Gubb was questioned closely as to how they liked the country. She said they were well suited and that last winter—their first in Canada—was very pleasant; not what they expected it would be.

### *Increases Live Stock, Improves Fertility of Soil*

A year ago the writer visited John Greer on his farm at Elgin, Albert county. He was then very much at work and was well satisfied with his lot.

A year later even more evidence of his will to succeed was shown. During the winter he worked in the woods and every day that he can give when his services are not required on his own farm he finds employment outside. The sale of cream, pork, eggs, and potatoes brings in revenue. He has done a lot of



Farm of John Greer in Albert County. He comes from County Antrim and is steadily improving his land and increasing his stock.

ploughing and generally is improving the fertility of the soil. His stock has increased to two horses, six cows, four yearling heifers, four calves, four pigs, 34 hens, 24 chickens and three ducks. His last cream check was \$40 (£8). His only outside obligations at the time the last report was written amounted to a little more than one pound sterling. The supervising official writes of him: "This settler is an excellent worker. Keeps his stock and horses in good shape and generally speaking is making progress."

Mr. Greer comes from Tober, Pharis, County Antrim, Ireland. He has a wife and seven children.

*No Slackers Here,  
All Wages Into Pool*

One of the outstanding settlers migrating under the 500 Family Scheme is Robert McAleese, of Pearsonville, near Collina, Kings county. McAleese is from Belfast and has made a great impression in the neighbourhood. He is regarded as trustworthy, industrious and thrifty. Two boys went to Ontario; one a carpenter, the other a bricklayer. The latter is a married man with a wife and child in Ireland, and he proposes to bring them out at the first opportunity. There are three boys at home. One girl has a position in Sussex and turns all her wages except pin money into the family exchequer. Recently she bought a wagon for the farm and will pay for it out of her weekly wages. Her employer stated that he regarded her as a superior type.



Robert McAleese from Derry County, Ireland, is doing splendid work improving his farm in Kings County.

This is a good mixed farming proposition. The whole milk is shipped to the factory, while other sources of revenue are the sale of pork and poultry. There are no slackers in the family and all seem imbued with the idea of paying for the farm and putting the home into good condition. Since they came out in the spring of 1928 they have done considerable repair work about the house, have purchased furniture out of their farm receipts and are in good financial standing. They are well liked in the community and they have made an enviable record in two years.

*Sutherland Family  
Has Bright Prospects*

W. G. Levy, with his wife and two children, migrated from Migdale, Bonarbridge, Sutherland, in April, 1928, and was established on a farm of 100 acres ten miles from Hillsboro, Albert county. He was supplied with a team of horses and two cows. In the old country he had farmed his own croft of 15 acres and kept 30 Cheviot ewes and two cows, besides a large flock of hens. His wife was born on a croft and understands milking and can make butter.



Settler lost no time in getting his new home into shape. He did a good job shingling one side of the house roof, and was employed to do a similar job on a neighbour's house. His first crop consisted of three acres of oats, one of potatoes, one-half acre of turnips, and a large garden. Mrs. Levy was selling thirteen pounds of butter a week and was keeping outside bills paid.

A report of the Superintendent on August 11, 1928, says: "The family are contented and making progress. Both man and his wife are workers." During the fall and winter settler had some work on the roads, and his son has also been working out.

His second year on the farm showed considerable progress. His stock had increased to two horses, four cows, one yearling heifer, two yearling steers, three calves, 24 hens, 72 chickens and three pigs. The crops were good.

The Home Supervisor said of settler's wife: "Mrs. Levy is making early preparations for the winter; she has a splendid stock of raspberry, strawberry and blueberry jam, and will make apple and cranberry jam. Is interested in and has been very successful with her chickens. Has a good flock. Takes care of the pigs. The home is in good repair and has great possibilities."

### ***Gordon Highlander Satisfied With Opportunity***

The son of a crofter and always engaged in farm work, except during the period of the war, when he served in the Gordon Highlanders and suffered a gunshot wound in the left elbow, Andrew Thom migrated in the spring of 1929 to New Brunswick under the 500 Family Scheme, and was placed on a farm of 180 acres near Hampstead, Queens county. With him migrated his wife, who is the daughter of a farmer, and three sons, the eldest 13. Their Old Country address was 14, West Street, Strichen, Aberdeenshire.

When they arrived at the farm selected they found the house ready for occupancy. Arrangements were at once made for employment in the woods for settler, which he was eager to take advantage of when he was not required on his own farm. He put in some oats, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips and a small kitchen garden. One horse, two cows, one calf, three pigs, ten hens and forty chickens comprised his livestock. He helped a neighbour with his haying in exchange for help on his own place, obviating the necessity of purchasing machinery his first year.

During the summer he continued to accept outside employment and after his day's work cut his own oats, which his wife put in the barn the next day. Mrs. Thom is a strong, capable woman who enjoys the outside work. She makes good bread and butter and she put up a supply of jams. Her butter making easily takes care of the grocery bills.

The family are happy and satisfied that they have a good chance to succeed.

### ***Many Splendid Settlers In the Sussex Area***

Throughout the Kennebecasis valley, in the region of Sussex, have been placed a considerable number of British Family Settlers. In the main they are making good. Brief references follow:—

F. L. Harrison went from 53 Grange street, Burton-on-Trent, in 1928, and took up 200 acres. He has a good set of buildings. The farm is carrying six cows, two horses, one yearling heifer and five calves, besides pigs and quite a few poultry. The crop taken off was eight acres of oats, two of turnips, three of buckwheat, 30 tons of hay, besides potatoes and garden stuff. Mr. Harrison took up this farm last spring in time for ploughing.

## BRITISH FAMILY SETTLEMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Both Mr. and Mrs. James Wallace did farm work in the Old Country and consequently they have turned in with a will to make their present proposition a success. They have 125 acres at Belleisle Creek. Prior to June, 1929, their home address was Canonbie, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. There are five children, the eldest being ten. Mr. Wallace was provided with two horses, three cows, two pigs and some hens. He put in a small garden and was able to accept employment on the roads and with neighbours. Both express keen satisfaction with the way they have been received by their neighbours and with the character of the farm.



Mrs. James Wallace and four of her children at Belleisle Creek. They migrated late in 1929 from Canonbie, Dumfries, Scotland, and are greatly encouraged by their prospects of success.



Mr. Wallace has a fine team which he is using to good advantage on the farm.





William Hastie is a 1928 settler who has made good progress under the Federal Family Scheme. The house has a delightful situation, with some fine shade trees and an apple orchard. Mr. Hastie's Old Country address was Rosebank Farm, Midcaldor, Scotland.

Alex. W. Reid has a very attractive farm proposition, the location being at Lower Millstream, R.R. 1. Of the 200 acres 100 is woodlot, and of the cultivated land there is in crop 14 acres of grain, besides potatoes and turnips. The Reids are from Invergordon, Ross-shire, Scotland, and they came out in April, 1928. They now have five cows, one heifer, six calves, some pigs and poultry, and 35 tons of hay have been put up for winter feed. Their buildings have been patched and are in good condition. The cream cheque is about \$45 (£9) a month. Mr. Reid has been working out and one boy and one girl also are adding to the family revenue by outside employment. Next summer they expect to have three of the children working out. Well satisfied settlers in every way.

Arthur R. Betteridge migrated from Birmingham in the spring of 1929. He was able to get in a fair acreage of oats, buckwheat and potatoes. Three of the girls are working in Saint John. Mr. Betteridge was a pastry cook by trade, but has shown that he is able to adapt himself to farming, his first season giving splendid results. He has been supplied with two horses, four cows, two young cattle, as well as some poultry and pigs.

James Ross migrated in June, 1928, from Hart Hill, Lanarkshire, Scotland. His only complaint was that he had not enough machinery and that harvesting that should be done by himself he had to hire done at \$1 an hour. However, he has been advised that the man who goes slowly and does not load himself



The fine herd of Mr. Hastie.

down with too great a capital debt is more likely to succeed. The farm carries two horses, five cows, eleven young cattle, the last having been purchased by himself with his own funds. He has plenty of feed and is hoping to augment his herd greatly by natural increase.

Asked about his prospects, he said: "Anybody knows they can't come into a strange place and do well all at once. I realize that I will have to go slow so as not to load myself with debt."

His potatoes were not a good crop but the yield of grain and hay was good. He has done some roadwork. Both he and his wife like the farm and they have many kind words to say of their neighbours who have made them welcome to the place. Last winter was very enjoyable. They have a nice set of buildings.

James Robinson, with his wife and five children, from Millbourne village, Northumberland county, migrated in June, 1929, too late to put in his own crop. His farm is situated at Norton, R.R. No. 4. Mr. Robinson began with two horses, seven cows and a dozen hens. He now has six calves and four pigs, and he took off a good crop of oats, buckwheat and potatoes. During the slack period he worked on the road and one boy and one girl were away at work all summer. All the family are very well satisfied and like the country and their farm. They are paying their bills and keeping square, which is a pretty good start. Out of the British loan they were given what stock and equipment were necessary and they are ready now to go forward and expand.



Alfred Marks, from Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, will winter 40 head of cattle, some of which he purchased from his cream cheques. This picture shows his nine fine Holstein milkers.

Alfred Marks, from Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, has 120 acres at Bloomfield Station, between Sussex and Saint John. He is milking nine cows, while the farm is supporting forty head of cattle, mostly young cattle, some of which he had bought out of the cream cheques.

Mrs. Marks was quite outspoken in her enthusiasm for Canada and for the proposition. She thought they were doing very well, the farm was all right, and as for the winter, she did not mind it at all. Last winter Mr. Marks went into the woods and this season he had done some roadwork. Mrs. Marks helps with the hay, potatoes and other field work, and there are two of the children who are also of great assistance about the farm.



# THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK



## **Canadian Government Emigration Agents**

Further information about land settlement in New Brunswick, or anywhere in Canada, may be had from any of the following Canadian Government Offices in the British Isles:—

**Belfast, Northern Ireland.**—Canadian Government Emigration Agent, 17-19 Victoria street.

**Birmingham, England.**—Canadian Government Emigration Agent, Exchange Building, Stephenson Place.

**Bristol, England.**—Canadian Government Emigration Agent, 52 Baldwin street.

**Cardiff, Wales.**—Canadian Government Emigration Agent, 102 St. Mary street.

**Dublin, Irish Free State.**—Canadian Government Emigration Agent, 44 Dawson street.

**Glasgow, Scotland.**—Canadian Government Emigration Agent, 107 Hope street.

**Inverness, Scotland.**—Canadian Government Emigration Agent, 33 Academy street.

**Liverpool, England.**—Canadian Government Emigration Agent, 102 New India Building.

**York, England.**—Canadian Government Emigration Agent, Clifford street.

or from

**DIRECTOR OF EUROPEAN EMIGRATION  
FOR CANADA**

**Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square,  
LONDON, S.W. 1,  
ENGLAND**













